

Colder; possibly showers.

Publ. Lib. 4307

It's \$15.00

From now until New Year's for any Matched Suit for Man or Youth, at

The Women

And some are regular \$20, \$25 and \$30 qualities. The choice for Boys' Suits go at

\$10.00

We Will Open this Week

A representative line of New, Dark Calicoes, suitable for Holiday trade, the product of three well-known mills, in styles not heretofore shown, and at interesting prices. . . . Our clearing sale of Fine Silk and Wool, Wool and Mohair and all-Wool Novelties, in dress lengths, continues to attract attention of the trade.

MURPHY, HIBBEY & CO

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

BIG 4 ROUTE

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1896.

Excursion Tickets will be sold on the above date at

ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP

To principal points

South, Southwest, West and Northwest.

Also, very low one-way rates to many Southern points, and Special Excursion to Greensboro, N. C.

Special coaches for the latter place will leave Indianapolis at 2:45 p. m., and run through without change, via C. & O. and Southern Railway.

For particulars call at Big Four Offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C. H. & D. RY.

BEST LINE TO

CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, 12:30 a. m., 3:40 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m.
Cincinnati, Wednesday, 12:30 a. m., 3:40 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m.
Cincinnati, Thursday, 12:30 a. m., 3:40 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.

12:45 a. m., 5:45 a. m., 11:45 a. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m., 9:45 p. m.
For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, or at GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORT LINE TO

CHICAGO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service.
Trains daily at 7:00 a. m., 9:30 p. m. and 12:30 a. m.
Arrive Chicago 12:30 noon, 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Leave Chicago daily 7:45 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 1:45 p. m. and 5:45 p. m.
Chicago sleeper at west end Union Station, leaving at 8:30.
Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash. st. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

Marion Trust Co.

Receives deposits of \$1.00 and upwards and pays interest.

Deposits Withdrawable in Full. No Fines or Fees.

The safety of deposits is guaranteed by a capital stock and personal liability of stockholders aggregating \$600,000.

Further information cheerfully furnished at its office.

S. E. Cor. Monument Place and Market St.

DECLARED TO BE FORGERIES.

Report of Fair Will Experts on Documents Held by Mrs. Craven.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The Chronicle says that Messrs. Ames and Carvalho, the New York experts, who came here in the interest of the Fair committee, have made a report in which they declare the pencil will to be a forgery. The deed to half a million dollars' worth of property held by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, and her contract of marriage with the late Senator Fair, are also placed in the same category. When Senator Fair died he left a vast estate valued at from twenty to forty millions. In his will he took elaborate precautions to keep the estate intact, and the property was left in the shape of a trust for the benefit of his children—Mrs. Herman Delriebe, of New York, Miss Virginia Fair and Charles L. Fair. The children objected to the trust clause, and sought some way to avoid it. Then it was that Mrs. Craven, a school teacher, and mother of Margaret Craven, the actress, produced a will of a later date, written with a pencil, in which Senator Fair distributed his estate among his children. The deed to the property was at first disposed of to accept this pencil will, but changed their minds when Mrs. Craven produced deeds to valuable property which she said had been left her by Senator Fair, and also a marriage contract with the late senator. Then it was that the New York experts were brought here to examine the various documents. Their belief is, as stated, that Mrs. Craven's documents are all forgeries, cleverly executed.

WHAT SPANIARDS SAY

LATEST STORY OF THE KILLING OF GEN. ANTONIO MACEO.

The Insurgent Leader Reported to Have Mistaken Spanish Guerrillas for Cuban Soldiers.

MUCH REJOICING AT HAVANA

SPEECH BY WEYLER IN RESPONSE TO MANY CONGRATULATIONS.

Sympathy of Americans Aroused by the Report that Maceo Was Betrayed and Assassinated.

SPAIN BITTERLY DENOUNCED

AND CONGRESS URGED TO TAKE RADICAL ACTION AT ONCE.

Several Filibustering Expeditions Ready to Sail, and Many Men Enlisting—The Steamer Laurada.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Further inquiries by the correspondent of the Associated Press have elicited the following additional details, which are positively reliable, of the manner in which Antonio Maceo met his death. It is known that Maceo expected the insurgent Brigadier General Sanchez to concentrate his forces in Havana province in readiness for Maceo when he should pass the trocha. It happened, however, that in passing the Spanish column, commanded by Major Ciriuela, Maceo mistook the force of guerrillas under Peral for Sanchez's vanguard and found himself among them before he discovered his mistake. At the first volley from the Spanish Maceo fell wounded. The insurgents, taken by surprise, commenced a general fire as they retreated and abandoned Maceo in a dying condition.

Colonel Felioo has had an engagement at Campo Florida, near Havana, with the concentrated forces of the insurgents which were with Maceo at the time he was killed, and which are now following the leaders Aguirre, Castillo, Aranguren, Cardenas, Gallo and Lozo and which number 1,300 horsemen. Colonel Felioo again met these forces at Tumba Ouarto, where he inflicted a loss of eighteen killed, their wounded off. The Spanish had nineteen wounded.

Upon the initiative of the chiefs of the volunteers there was a grand demonstration at the palace to-night in honor of Captain General Weyler. By 8 o'clock in the evening the streets along the line of march were packed with a moving mass of people, and the balconies of the houses were covered. At 8:30 o'clock a procession of volunteer troops marched to the music of a band down Obispo street to the palace, amid the vivas of the population. There was more enthusiasm even than on the day Captain General Weyler returned to Havana. The Marquis de Aguilar, the president of the conservative party, the committee of public defense and other patriotic societies took part in the demonstration. Colonel Rances, as a representative of the volunteers, made an address to Captain General Weyler, congratulating him on the success of his plan in the campaign and expressing the confidence in the restoration of the island discovered by Columbus.

Captain General Weyler displayed much feeling as he returned thanks. He said that all branches of the service—the army, the navy, the volunteers and the firemen—were making an equal effort and were, in the end, bound to put an end to the war. He said the volunteers were the bulwark of the national integrity. Maceo's death, he added, had taken place while the volunteers were preparing their arms to strengthen the trocha. Maceo, finding that he was not safe on the other side of the trocha, had taken refuge in the hands of the Spanish army. The Queen Regent has offered her congratulations to Weyler.

Private advices from Santiago de Los Vegas, in this province, state that the prominent insurgent leader, Perico Delago, has been seriously wounded and has remained hidden in the woods since the last engagement with General Figueroa. These advices add that it is expected several bodies of men will be sent to the Spanish authorities.

The steamer San Ignacio has arrived here, having on board 1,200 soldiers to reinforce the Spanish forces in Cuba.

Denied by Spaniards.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 13.—Advices from Havana state that La Lucha and other Spanish papers are quite bitter over the story sent out regarding Maceo's death and deny it emphatically. Palace officials also deny it, and it is stated that Captain General Weyler will deny it over his own signature.

More fighting is reported in the suburbs and the insurgent forces are reported as numbering several thousand. The work of entrenching is being pushed to the utmost, and many pieces of new artillery have been mounted. Two thousand troops arrived from Spain today and they were enthusiastically received as they marched through the streets. They were all under size and appeared like boys.

The anti-American feeling is growing and spreading in the city. The Spaniards have been warned to be more careful in their dispatches on pain of being deported.

A Butcher's Reward.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A special to the World from Havana, Cuba, says Major Ciriuela has been promoted to be a lieutenant colonel.

AID FOR INSURGENTS.

Many Offers Received by Senor Quesada of the Cuban Junta.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The headquarters of the Cuban Junta in this city was the center of interest to a number of callers to-day who had come to express to Senor Quesada their sorrow at the death of General Maceo and to offer their sympathy, and in some cases help, for the Cuban cause. These callers included a number of congressmen and two senators, whose names the Cuban representative declined to disclose, but who told him of their desire to see some action taken by Congress that would be of assistance to the insur-

gents. Senor Quesada says that he has received during the past few days about fifty letters from many prominent persons and organizations, offering assistance to the Cuban cause. He says that the United States and cities represented in these letters are Washington, Kansas, Indianapolis, Wyoming, Buffalo, Evansville, and Waterbury, Conn. Responsive to these letters Mr. Quesada authorizes his former statement that the Cubans have enough men and leaders to gain the cause for which they are fighting. They can avail themselves of sixty thousand men and more if necessary, but what they need is arms and ammunition and medicine for the sick and wounded.

It is said offers of assistance from abroad have been received. The Paris agent of the Junta says that not only Cubans, but the French people, after hearing of the assassination and death of Maceo, are collecting all they can to send an expedition to be called the "expedition of General Maceo" to Cuba. The agent also says that from San Domingo and Mexico also came assurance of contributions to the cause, while the show of sympathy from Tampa, Fla., says they will give not only 10 per cent of their earnings weekly, but will send out over a hundred men in order to give their wages for free Cuba. The agent at Jacksonville, Fla., writes that the people can be counted on for a hundred rifles.

There was no information received at the headquarters to-day other than a telegram from President Estrada Palma, of the Cayman Islands, in which he expressed his death to assassination by a plot, arranged between Ahumada and Dr. Zertuche, which he published in the Cuban press. He stated the State Department has not yet been notified.

Converted to the Cuban Cause.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 13.—Congressman M. H. Kulp, of the Seventeenth congressional district, left for Washington to-night to be present to-morrow in anticipation of action should the report of General Antonio Maceo's murder by the Spaniards be confirmed. He was shocked on learning of the alleged crime, and if the story of the assassination proved true, he would be unhesitatingly vote for the suppression of further horrovore.

MUNCIE CITIZENS AROUSED.

Assassination of General Maceo Denounced by Old Soldiers.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The members of the High-street M. E. Church this evening. Over one thousand people were present. After the services Dr. G. W. H. Kemper read a set of resolutions, based on the reported assassination of General Maceo by the Spaniards.

The killing of Maceo was denounced as a barbarous and "characteristic of savages." Sympathy was extended to Cubans, "who deserve our prayers, guns and ammunition," and Congress and the President were urged to take action and recognize this oppressed people. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and a copy ordered to be forwarded to General Weyler.

The meeting about two hundred old soldiers remained in the church and talked over the situation. All are anxious to see the United States take action and several were heard to say they were willing to commence drilling young men to-morrow. The meeting was a grand demonstration of the streets to-day, and numerous prominent citizens were heard to express their sympathy for Cubans and their indignation toward Spain.

Rev. T. T. Sweeney's Views.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 13.—To-night at 8 o'clock a meeting was held at the Christian church in this city. Rev. T. T. Sweeney, in discussing the death of the Christian soldier, digressed far enough to say in part and substance: "If the reports of the Associated Press are to be believed there has been perpetrated an act in the assassination of Antonio Maceo that is a disgrace to modern civilization. A brave of this country and who has been living upon roots and fruits and wandering through the swamps and overgrown dunes of freedom, deserves to go down in history with the name of a hero. He was a brave and a true man. He was a man of the streets to-day, and numerous prominent citizens were heard to express their sympathy for Cubans and their indignation toward Spain.

Texans Ready for War.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 13.—There was a great meeting at the city hall this afternoon in the interest of the freedom of Cuba. Two thousand representative men and a hundred women were present. Andrew Jackson Houston, a son of the hero of San Jacinto, presided, and made a stirring speech. Addresses were also made by Mr. Charles Worth and H. C. Stevenson. Resolutions were adopted and a resolution was passed that the city should be at once ended, indorsing the resolution introduced by Mr. Mills in the Senate on the 10th inst. and doing as follows: "That Texans—the children of the Alamo—should be ready to die for the cause of the Cuban people and to end the bloody struggle between the Cuban people and the Spaniards and to free a free American state."

BOLD FILIBUSTERS.

Will Demand Uncle Sam's Sanction to Sail for Cuba.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 13.—Every indication points to the departure to-morrow morning of another Cuban expedition. The steamer Commodore has received permission to leave port and is lying at one of the railway wharves preparatory to taking on board the Cuban expedition. The captain having left orders to be called at 2 o'clock. After loading the arms the owners of the steamer will demand clearance papers for a Cuban port, on authority of the decision of Attorney General Harmon, and custom house officials are expected to grant clearance. If the steamer shall then be seized by a revenue cutter the owners will turn the vessel over to the government and then institute suit to recover the value of the vessel and cargo. The Three Friends and the Dauntless are expected to follow the Commodore. It is probable, however, that there are indications of considerable activity in filibustering circles during the coming winter.

A large number of Cubans arrived in the city to-day. They are all under size and appeared like boys. The anti-American feeling is growing and spreading in the city. The Spaniards have been warned to be more careful in their dispatches on pain of being deported.

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ARBITRATION TREATY

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND BRITAIN.

Negotiations So Far Advanced They May Be Concluded Within the Next Three Weeks.

MAIN FEATURES AGREED ON

ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS

To Be Referred to a Court Composed of Three Members of the Judiciary of Each Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration, covering all subjects of difference between the two English-speaking nations, present and prospective, has advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond what the public has had reason to believe. The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote is to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks. All of the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on. From the present status of the negotiations it is believed the following will be the important terms of the treaty:

First—A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratification within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second—The arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

Fourth—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

Fifth—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

Sixth—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

Seventh—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

Eighth—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

Ninth—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

Tenth—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

Eleventh—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

Twelfth—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

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Twentieth—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations arising out of the interpretation of the laws of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Alaskan boundary question.

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FOR BLEEDING ARMENIANS.

Miss Frances E. Willard's Appeal to American Mothers and Sisters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Miss Frances E. Willard has issued an appeal to the "dear mothers and sisters of America," asking them to remember at Christmas time the orphans of Armenia. She says: "I pray with all my heart and soul that all good and true people—white ribboners and every body else—may give their Christmas money not to fill the stocking of a child tenderly sheltered in a Christian home, but to put stockings on the bleeding little feet of pitiful Christian children who have no roof but the sky, no food but the ground, and no food but the ground roots, except as we who are surrounded by every comfort and luxury of life, help toward them and their heart-broken mothers. Let us enable the hearts of our little ones by showing them how we can on this loved day